electricity power signal to pass from the network to a consumer's premises and for input and/or removal of a telecommunication signal from the network, said communications apparatus comprising:

a main inductor arranged between a mains electricity input from said network and a mains electricity output to said consumer's premises to allow the low frequency high amplitude mains electricity power signal to pass through the main inductor in a low impedance path from the mains electricity input from said network to said mains electricity output to said consumer's premises for frequencies from zero frequency to a low frequency of said low frequency high amplitude mains electricity power signal; and

a coupling capacitor connected between said mains electricity input and a signal input/output line to allow the telecommunication signal to pass through the coupling capacitor in a path between said mains electricity input and the signal input/output line and to attenuate low frequency components of said low frequency high amplitude mains electricity power signal.

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~~11~~. (Amended) The communications apparatus as claimed in claim ~~9~~ 1, further comprising a shunt capacitor connected between ground and said mains electricity output for shunting to ground any of the telecommunication signal having passed to said mains

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electricity output.

~~14.~~ 6 (Amended) Communications apparatus for use with an electricity distribution and/or power transmission network for allowing, in use, a low frequency high amplitude mains electricity power signal to pass from the network to a consumer's premises and for input and/or removal of a telecommunication signal from the network, said communications apparatus comprising:

a first inductor arranged between a mains electricity input from said network and a mains electricity output to said consumer's premises to allow the low frequency high amplitude mains electricity power signal to pass through the first inductor in a low impedance path from the mains electricity input from said network to said mains electricity output to said consumer's premises for frequencies from zero frequency to a low frequency of said low frequency high amplitude mains electricity power signal;

a series combination of a coupling capacitor and a fuse connected between said mains electricity input and a signal input/output line to allow the telecommunication signal to pass through the coupling capacitor and the fuse in a path between said mains electricity input and the signal input/output line and to attenuate low frequency components of said low frequency high

amplitude mains electricity power signal; and

a second inductor connected between said signal input/output line and ground, said second inductor providing a current path for blowing said fuse when said coupling capacitor suffers a fault condition.

~~15~~. (Amended) The communications apparatus as claimed in claim ~~14~~, further comprising a shunt capacitor connected between ground and said mains electricity output for shunting to ground any of the telecommunication signal having passed to said mains electricity output.

~~18~~. (Amended) Communications apparatus for use with an electricity distribution and/or power transmission network for allowing, in use, a low frequency high amplitude mains electricity power signal to pass from the network to a consumer's premises and for input and/or removal of a telecommunication signal from the network, said communications apparatus comprising:

a first inductor arranged between a mains electricity input from said network and a mains electricity output to said consumer's premises to allow the low frequency high amplitude mains electricity power signal to pass through the first inductor in a low impedance path from the mains electricity input from

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said network to said mains electricity output to said consumer's premises for frequencies from zero frequency to a low frequency of said low frequency high amplitude mains electricity power signal;

a series combination of a coupling capacitor and a fuse connected between said mains electricity input and a signal input/output line to allow the telecommunication signal to pass through the coupling capacitor and the fuse in a path between said mains electricity input and the signal input/output line and to attenuate low frequency components of said low frequency high amplitude mains electricity power signal;

a second inductor connected between said signal input/output line and ground, said second inductor providing a current path for blowing said fuse when said coupling capacitor suffers a fault condition; and a series combination of a first fuse and a first shunt capacitor connected between ground and said mains electricity output;

wherein said first inductor includes a conductor wrapped around at least one ferrite core; and

further including a second shunt capacitor and a second fuse connected between ground and an intermediate point of said conductor.

Please add the following new claims 20 to 28:

-- 20. The communications apparatus as claimed in claim 9, wherein the main inductor has an impedance for substantially preventing communications signals of at least one megahertz from passing from the mains electricity input from said network to said mains electricity output to said consumer's premises.

21. The communications apparatus as claimed in claim 1, wherein the main inductor has an inductance of at least about 10 microhenries.

22. The communications apparatus as claimed in claim 1, wherein the main inductor has an impedance such that no more than about one volt of voltage is produced across the main inductor when conducting one hundred amperes of current of the low frequency high amplitude mains electricity power signal.

23. The communications apparatus as claimed in claim 14, wherein the main inductor has an impedance for substantially preventing communications signals of at least one megahertz from passing from the mains electricity input from said network to said mains electricity output to said consumer's premises.

24. The communications apparatus as claimed in claim 14, wherein the main inductor has an inductance of at least about 10

microhenries.

25. The communications apparatus as claimed in claim 14, wherein the main inductor has an impedance such that no more than about one volt of voltage is produced across the main inductor when conducting one hundred amperes of current of the low frequency high amplitude mains electricity power signal.

26. The communications apparatus as claimed in claim 18, wherein the main inductor has an impedance for substantially preventing communications signals of at least one megahertz from passing from the mains electricity input from said network to said mains electricity output to said consumer's premises.

27. The communications apparatus as claimed in claim 18, wherein the main inductor has an inductance of at least about 10 microhenries.

28. The communications apparatus as claimed in claim 18, wherein the main inductor has an impedance such that no more than about one volt of voltage is produced across the main inductor while conducting one hundred amperes of current of the low frequency high amplitude mains electricity power signal. --

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